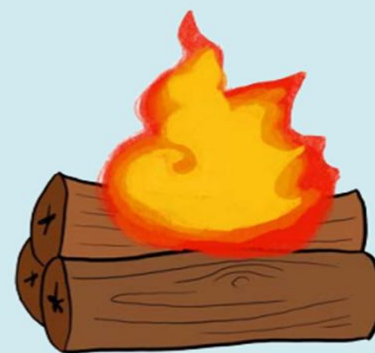




Topic	Art- Prehistoric Art	Theme	Creation	Year Group	3
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Charcoal	Burnt wood that can be used to draw with
Drawing medium	Different materials used to draw e.g. pencils, charcoal, pastels
Pigment	The colour in a natural object
Prehistoric	A time in the past before humans wrote things down to record history
Proportion	How big a part of something looks compared to the rest of it
Scale up	Enlarge a drawing so the proportions stay the same
Smudging	Blending a soft drawing material on a surface
Stone age	The oldest period in which humans are known to have lived, lasting over 2.5 million years

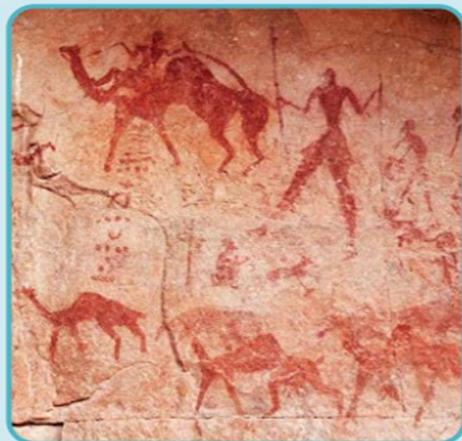
Prehistoric people painted in dark conditions



Prior knowledge:

Name the primary and secondary colours.
Talk about the colour changes and make predictions about what will happen when two colours mix.
Describe the colours and textures they see.
Try different tools to recreate a texture and decide which tool works best.

People living in the Stone Age drew and painted animals because animals were an important food source



People living in the Stone age made paint and dye using natural objects like berries, burnt wood, plants and animal fats.

The colours used in cave art reflect the pigments that could be found. Green and blue were hard to find and make into paint.

Historians think paint was applied using natural objects like animal hair brushes, or was sprayed on using hollowed out bones.



Topic

Computing - Emails

Theme

Creation

Year Group

3

Key Learning

- To think about different methods of communication.
- To open and respond to an email using an address book.
- To learn how to use email safely.
- To add an attachment to an email.
- To explore a simulated email scenario.

Key Questions

What should I do if I receive an email that makes me upset or scared?

If you are at school, you should tell the teacher immediately. If you receive the message at home, then you should tell a parent or guardian.

What is email?

Email is a method of sending electronic communication from one device to another.

What information can I send in an email?

As well as sending a message, files such as photographs, videos, music and other resources can be attached to the email and sent to the receiver.

Key Resources

purple mash



2Email



2Connect



2Do It Yourself

Key Vocabulary

Address Book	A list of people who you regularly send an email to.
Attachment	A file, which could be a piece of work or a picture, that is sent with the email.
BCC	Blind Carbon Copy: A way of privately sending a copy of your email to other people so they can see the information in it, without the recipient knowing.
CC	A way of sending a copy of your email to other people so they can see the information in it.
Communication	The sharing or exchanging of information by speaking, writing, or using some other medium such as email.
Compose	To write or create something.
Inbox	The folder where new emails go into when they are received.
Password	A secret word, phrase or combination of letters, numbers and symbols that must be used to gain admission to a site or application such as email.
Personal information	Identifying information about yourself such as your name, address and telephone number.
Save to draft	Allows you to compose an email and save it to a draft folder to review later before sending.
Trusted Contact	A person who you know and trust, making an email from them safe to open.

Prior knowledge: what makes a good password and password privacy, Communication methods, Cyberbullying and reporting problems, what it means to share online, use of email simulations, the emotional impact of communications



Topic

Music

Theme

Creation

Year Group

3

Musical style: Classical

Classical music is music that has been composed by musicians who are trained in the art of writing music (composing), such as Mussorgsky, Vivaldi, Beethoven and Holst. The term 'classical music' can also refer to music composed in the classical period of 1750 to 1825.

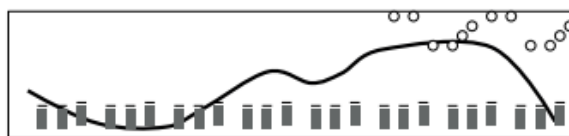


Vocabulary

Compose To create an original piece of music.

Notation The way that music is written so that others can play it.

Graphic score



Stave and letter notation



Musical notation helps us to 'write' and 'read' the melodies so they won't be forgotten and can be played by others.

Composition An original piece of music that has been created.

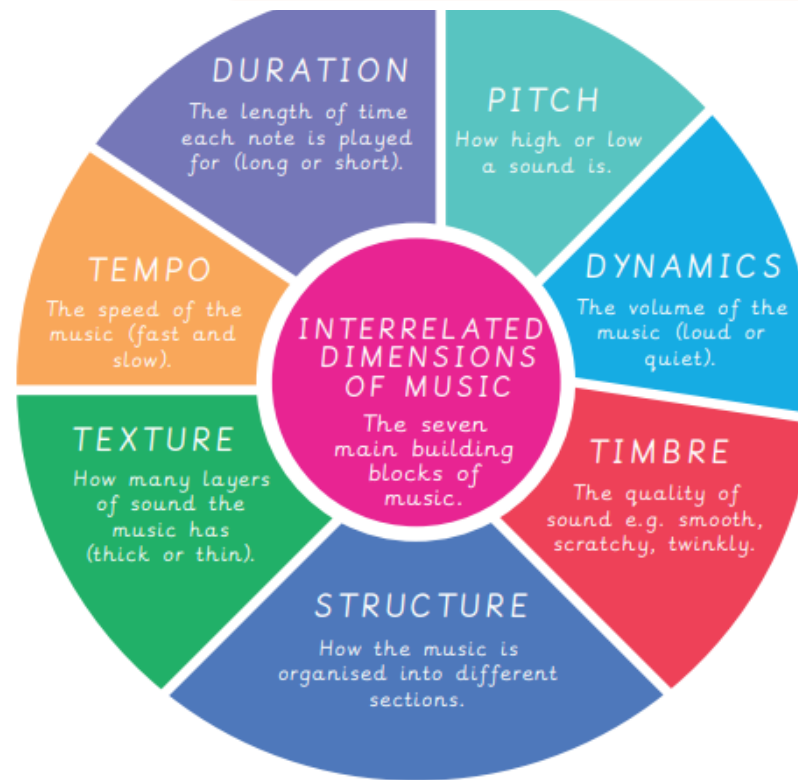
Graphic score A way of writing music down using pictures or symbols, rather than standard music notation.

Ensemble A small group of musicians who perform together.

Melody Notes of different pitches played in a sequence to create a tune.

Soundscape A collection of sound effects used to describe a landscape.

Rhythm A pattern of long and short sounds (and silences) within a piece of music.




Prior knowledge:

Be able to listen to music and describe how it makes them feel, keep a steady beat, and perform simple rhythms or melodies. Have experience working with others in music activities, showing awareness of timing and dynamics. Some understanding of how music can represent ideas or actions, such as matching sounds to moods or movements.



La fruta

phonics

sound in:
j • naranja 

&

stress placement

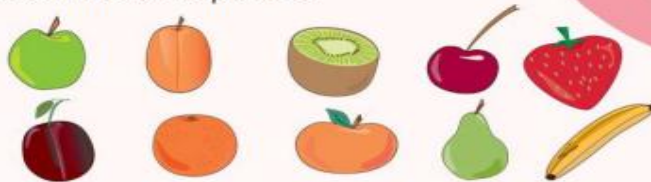
Words that end in a vowel, 'n' or 's' are normally stressed on the second to last syllable like pe-ra, ci-rue-la, and ce-re-za.

accents

Accents indicate the vowel is stressed. As seen in plá-ta-no and me-lo-co-tón.

vocabulary

10 common fruit nouns with their determiners in Spanish.



How to say the above fruits in both singular and plural form so I can say which fruits I like and I do not like.



Me gustan las manzanas.

I like apples.



No me gustan las manzanas.

I do not like apples.

grammar

Nouns in Spanish can be masculine or feminine and singular or plural. This means that determiners can have different forms in Spanish.

un

una

Singular determiner 'a/an'

los

las

Plural determiner 'the'

What I will learn:

- ☐ Objective 1: I will learn and become more familiar with 5 fruit nouns with their determiners in Spanish.
- ☐ Objective 2: I will learn and become more familiar with 5 more fruit nouns with their determiners in Spanish.
- ☐ Objective 3: I will learn how to move singular nouns to plural form in Spanish.
- ☐ Objective 4: I will learn how to use the structure 'me gustan' (I like) with the fruit nouns.
- ☐ Objective 5: I will learn how to use the negative structure 'no me gustan' (I do not like) with the fruit nouns.

Prior knowledge:

Children should already know how to say basic greetings and numbers in Spanish, recognise and pronounce simple Spanish words, and understand that Spanish is a different language with its own sounds. They should also be familiar with expressing likes and dislikes in English to support learning the equivalent phrases in Spanish.



Topic	RE	Theme	Creation	Year Group	3
Key Question	Why do people pray?				

Key learning:

- Believers talk to God for the same reasons: this is called praying. While it might be tempting to think that God grants magic wishes, for religious people prayer is really about friendship, love and support.
- Islam means 'submission'. Prayer is one of the 5 Pillars of Islam.
- Muslim people find benefits in praying five times a day.
- Christians pray in different ways - lighting candles (votive candles), kneeling, open hands, incense (as a symbol of prayers rising to God), through music, through silence and meditation.
- A Hindu shrine is a collection of objects that show what matters most to a Hindu. Many Hindus will have a shrine in their own home
- There are similarities and differences in prayer.

Religions			
Buddhism	A widespread Asian religion or philosophy, founded by Siddhartha Gautama in north-eastern India in the 5th century bc.	Humanism	Humanism is a belief in the value, freedom, and independence of human beings.
Bahai	A religion emphasizing the essential oneness of humankind and of all religions and seeking world peace	Islam	Islam is a religion that teaches that there is only one God and Muhammad is a messenger of God
Christianity	The religion based on the person and teachings of Jesus Christ, or its beliefs and practices.	Jainism	The Jain religion teaches salvation by perfection through successive lives, and non-injury to living creatures.
Hinduism	A major religious and cultural tradition of South Asia, which developed from Vedic religion	Judaism	Judaism is collective religious, cultural and legal tradition and civilization of the Jewish people.
		Zoroastrianism	A pre-Islamic religion of ancient Persia founded by Zoroaster in the 6th century bc.

What should I already know?

- To know what is prayer.
- To know of different religions such as Hinduism, Sikhism and Islam.
- To know of the Holy books such as The Holy Bible, Qur'an and The Guru Granth Sahib.

Key Vocabulary

Prayer	A solemn request for help or expression of thanks addressed to God or another deity
Worship	The feeling or expression of reverence and adoration for a deity
Religion	The belief in and worship of a superhuman controlling power, especially a personal God or gods.
Diversity	A range of different religions, beliefs and ideals.
Difference	A point or way in which people or things are dissimilar.
Similar	Sharing the same practices.
Pray	To address a prayer to God or a similar deity.
Artefact	An object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest.
Identity	Who someone is and the qualities, beliefs, etc., that make a particular person or group different from others

Religious Symbols

Buddhism - Wheel of Dharma



Christianity - The Cross



Bahai - 9 pointed star



Hinduism - Om symbol



Islam - Moon and Crescent



Humanism logo



Judaism - Star of David



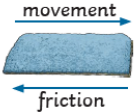
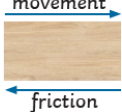





Zoroastrianism - The Faravahar

Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	Science - Forces and Magnets	Theme	Creation	Year Group	3
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Factual knowledge Forces

- Forces are pushes or pulls.
- Forces can make objects start or stop moving, change speed, change direction or change shape
- A contact force is a push or a pull that affects objects which are touching.
- Friction is a contact force that is caused by one object being pushed across the surface of another.
- Friction can stop or slow down a moving object.
- Smooth surfaces, such as ice, wood, and plastic, have lower levels of friction.
- Rough surfaces, such as concrete, sand and carpet, have higher levels of friction.
- Gravity is a force.

Moving on Rough Surfaces	Moving on Smooth Surfaces	Helpful Friction
Objects move differently on different surfaces because of a force called friction . Friction can be high on rough surfaces, causing objects to slow down more quickly.	An object will travel further on a smooth surface because there are fewer bumps; therefore, there is less friction to slow it down.	Bumpy surfaces, such as tyres or the soles of shoes, help to reduce the risk of sliding or skidding.
		
Smooth	Rough	
 polished marble	 lamineate floor	 artificial grass
		 sandpaper

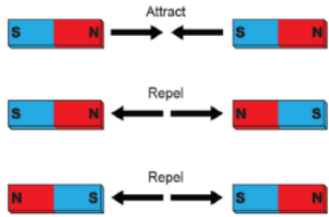
Key vocabulary Forces	
Force	A push or a pull.
Push	To apply a force to try and move an object away.
Pull	To apply a force to try and move an object closer.
Contact force	A push or pull that affects objects which are touching.
friction	A contact force that is caused by one object being pushed across the surface of another.
smooth	An even surface.
rough	An uneven surface.
data	Information that is collected, such as facts, information or numbers.
prediction	Using what you know to suggest what might happen in the future.

Key vocabulary - Magnets

magnet	An object that can pull a magnetic material.
magnetic	Describes a material which can be pulled by a magnet.
attract	A magnetic force that pulls.
repel	A magnetic force that pushes two magnets apart.
aluminium	A metal that is not magnetic.
iron	A metal that is magnetic.
poles	The two ends of a magnet, known as the north pole (N) and south pole (S).
steel	A metal that is magnetic.
non-metal	A material that is not metal.
Metal	A material that is hard and shiny
magnetic force	A non-contact force caused by a magnet

Factual knowledge Magnets

- A magnetic force is a non-contact force.
- Magnets have two poles - a north and south pole.
- Magnets can have different shapes, such as a bar magnet or a horseshoe magnet.
- A magnetic force is a non-contact force.
- The opposite poles on two magnets will attract each other.
- The same poles on two magnets will repel each other.
- Some materials are magnetic and some are not.
- Plastic is not a magnetic material.
- Wood and paper are not magnetic materials.
- Magnets are objects that can attract some other metals.
- Some metals are magnetic.
- Some metals are not magnetic.
- Magnetic metals include iron and steel.
- Non-magnetic metals include aluminium.



Magnetic objects are most often made of **iron**, **steel** (which contains iron), **nickel** and **cobalt**.



Plastic, wood, rubber and wool are not **magnetic**.

Some **metals**, such as aluminium, are not **magnetic**.

Prior knowledge: Children should know that objects move when pushed or pulled and have some awareness of magnets attracting or repelling certain materials.

Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	Geography - Volcanoes	Theme	Creation	Year Group	3
Key Question	Why do we have volcanoes and earthquakes and where do they happen?				

Prior knowledge: Understand what mountains are and have some awareness of natural disasters like volcanoes and earthquakes. They should also be familiar with simple geographical terms and have experience locating countries or regions on a map.

Key Vocabulary

Core - The core is at the centre of the Earth. There is a solid inner core and outer liquid core of molten metal.

Crater - The mouth of a volcano.

Crust - The surface layer covering our planet.

Earthquake - A violent movement of parts of the Earth's surface.

Epicentre - The point on the Earth's surface at the centre of an Earthquake.

Erupt - To suddenly burst out causing lava to explode out of the earth's surface.

Lava - Molten, hot rock flowing from a volcano.

Molten - Hot, melted rocks.

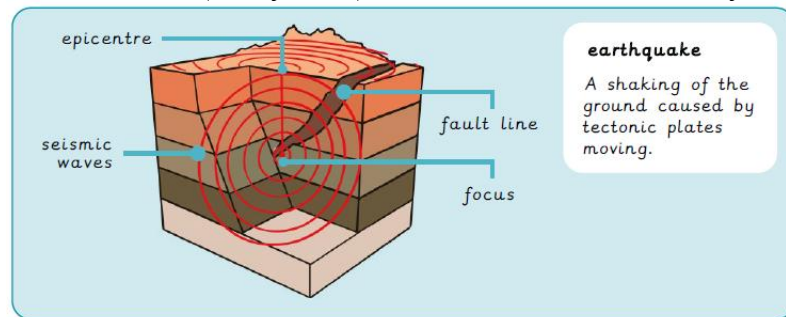
Magma - Extremely hot, liquid rock inside the earth.

Mantle - Under the crust is the mantle forming about half of the Earth.

Seismic waves - An elastic wave in the earth produced by an earthquake or other means.

Tectonic plates - The earth's crust is made up of large areas called tectonic plates joined together.

Volcano - An opening or rupture in the Earth's crust through which lava, ash and gases escape.



Earthquakes Earthquakes are caused when the earth's tectonic plates suddenly move.. Most earthquakes occur near the tectonic plate boundaries. Earthquakes can cause lots of damage to roads, buildings and property. The power of an earthquake is measured using the Richter Scale.

Layers of Earth

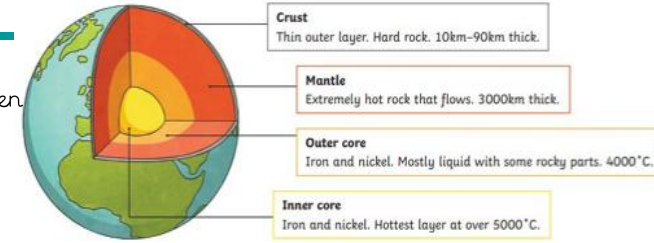
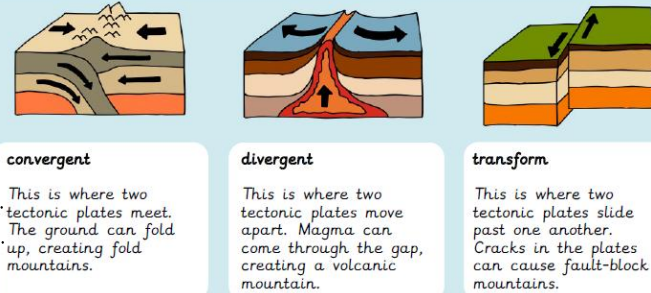
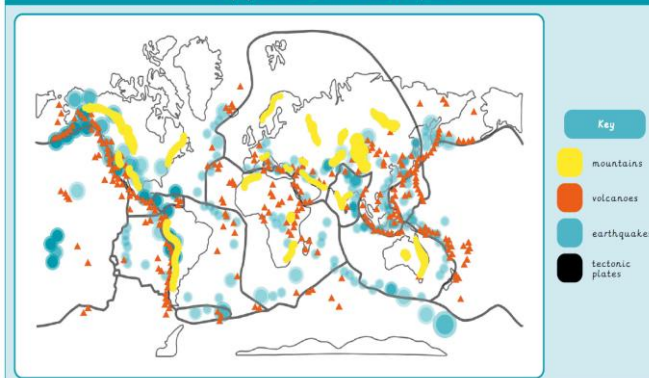


Plate boundaries

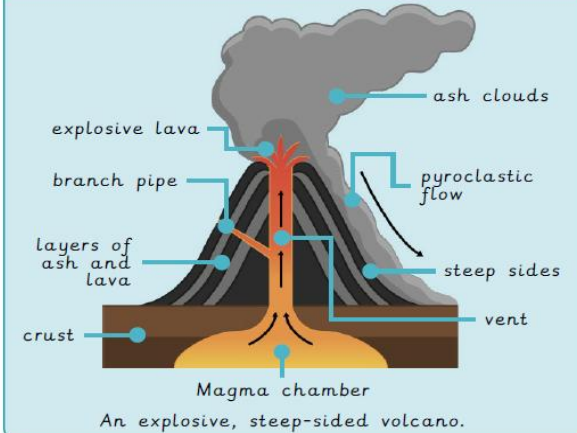


Map of mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes

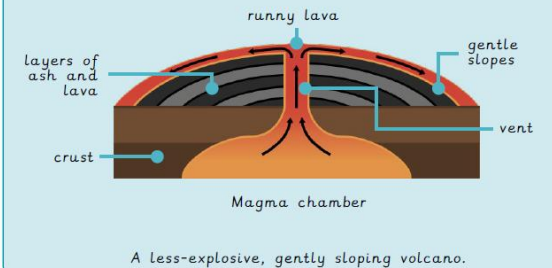


Tectonic plates - Most volcanic activity is along plate margins and the edge of continents. Some volcanoes form over hot spots in the mantle. The Ring of Fire is a region around much of the rim of the Pacific Ocean where many volcanic eruptions and earthquakes occur.

Composite volcano



Shield volcano



Volcano classification

active

A volcano currently erupting or is likely to erupt soon.

extinct

A volcano that has not erupted in 10,000 years and is not expected to erupt again.

dormant

A volcano that may erupt again but has not erupted for a while.

Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic

DT - Pneumatic toys

Theme

Creation

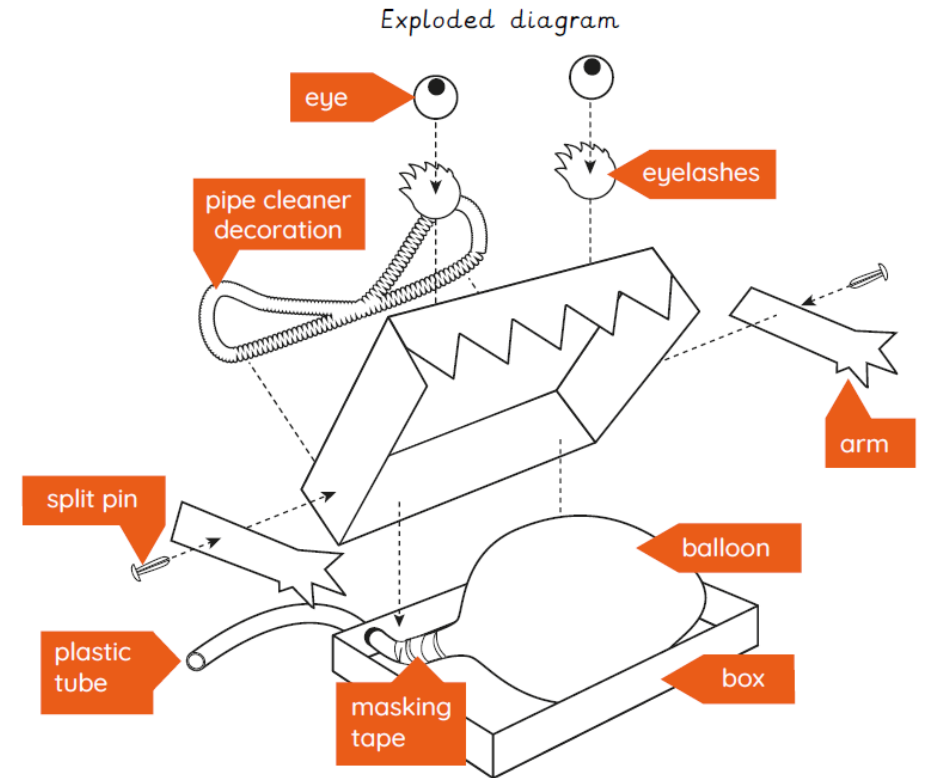
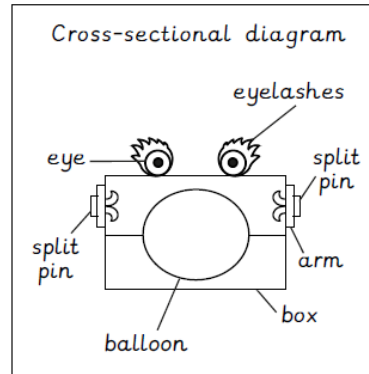
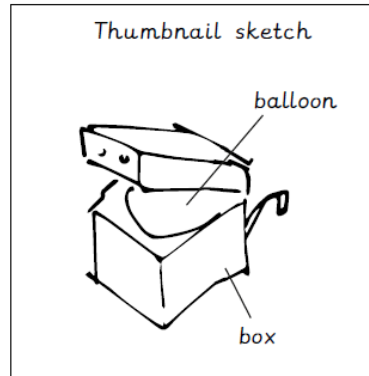
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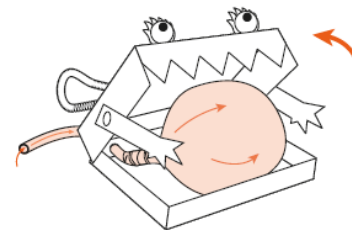
Key Vocabulary

Cross-sectional diagram	A drawing that shows the inside of an object as if it has been cut through.
Exploded diagram	A diagram that shows all of the parts of a product by separating the inside and outside parts.
Input	The movement used to start a mechanism.
Linkage	Lengths of a material (like wood or card) that are joined together by pivots so that the links can move as parts of a mechanism.
Mechanism	A set of parts of a machine that work together to make something move.
Output	The movement that happens as a result of starting a mechanism.
Pivot	The central point, pin or shaft where a mechanism turns or swings.
Pneumatic system	A mechanism that uses squashed air to cause a movement.
sustainable	Materials that do not harm the planet and can be reused or recycled.
Thumbnail sketch	A simple drawing to get ideas down on paper quickly.

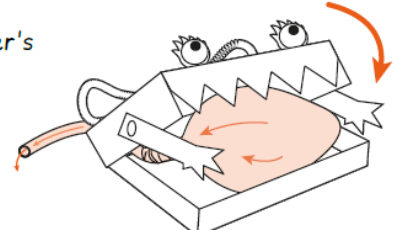
Diagrams are simple pictures that show how something works or what it looks like.



When air enters the balloon, the monster's mouth opens.



When air exits the balloon, the monster's mouth closes.



Prior knowledge: know that objects move when pushed or pulled, have experience with simple mechanisms, and be able to draw basic designs and work safely with materials